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CLASSICAL WEEKLY

VOL. 32, NO. 19

March 27, 1939

WHOLE NO. 867

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Classical Association of the Atlantic States

Annual Meeting April 28-29, 1939

Philadelphia

FRIDAY, APRIL 28—3:30 P.M.

Mezzanine Floor, Benjamin Franklin Hotel

Papers:

- On Reading the Dactylic Hexameter
Professor R. G. Kent, University of Pennsylvania
- The Rhetorical Question
Professor John S. Kieffer, St. John's College
- The Essential Features of Martial's Satire
Professor Franklin B. Krauss, Pennsylvania State College
- Menander's Place by Current Standards
Professor L. A. Post, Haverford College
- Julius Caesar's Early Career
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FRIDAY, APRIL 28—7:30 P.M. Dinner Meeting

Topic: The Importance of the Study of the Classics in Education

- Speakers:* President Frank Aydelotte, Swarthmore College
- President W. W. Comfort, Haverford College
- President Marion Park, Bryn Mawr College
- Provost J. H. Penniman, University of Pennsylvania
- The Very Reverend Fulton J. Sheen, Catholic University of America

ADDRESS: OUR PLATO

Professor Lane Cooper, Cornell University

SATURDAY, APRIL 29—9:30 A.M.

Mezzanine Floor, Benjamin Franklin Hotel
Professor Casper J. Kraemer, Jr., New York University, Presiding

Papers:

- Caesar's Art of War
Lieutenant Colonel Donald Armstrong, George Washington University
- Vocabulary Burden in College Latin
Professor W. L. Carr, Teachers College, Columbia University
- Words and their Ways in Latin Classes
Miss Mildred Dean, Roosevelt High School, Washington
- Classical Education in Britain
Dr. Gilbert Highet, Columbia University

11:15 A.M. CONFERENCES

- What is the Catholic School Doing for the Classics?
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- The Influence of Examinations upon the Teaching of Latin
in charge of Dr. W. J. Oates, Princeton University

SATURDAY, APRIL 29—2:30 P.M.

William Penn Charter School
Professor James Stinchcomb, University of Pittsburgh, Presiding

Papers:

- Ancient Britain and a Briton
Dr. E. H. Brewster, Swarthmore College
- Cleopatra's War Chest
Dr. T. R. S. Broughton, Bryn Mawr College
- The Political Significance of the Forum Augustum
Dr. Henry T. Rowell, Yale University
- New Light from Olynthus on the Greek House and City-Planning
Professor David M. Robinson, Johns Hopkins University

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VOL. 32, No. 19

MARCH 27, 1939

WHOLE No. 867

COMING ATTRACTIONS

MARCH 31-APRIL 1

NEW ENGLAND CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION

Connecticut College, New London

Speakers: Mr. C. Thurston Chase, Eaglebrook School, Deerfield; Dr. Edith F. Clafin, Columbia University; Mr. Gerard B. Cleary, Boston Public Latin School; Professor Alfred M. Dame, Middlebury College; Mr. Cecil T. Derry, Cambridge High and Latin School; Dr. Elizabeth Grier, Connecticut College; Professor George D. Hadzsits, University of Pennsylvania; Professor Helen H. Law, Wellesley College; Miss Sylvia Lee, Winsor School, Boston; Rev. Stephen A. Mulcahy, S. J., Boston College; Professor Whitney J. Oates, Princeton University; Professor Henry T. Rowell and Professor Edmund T. Silk, Yale University.

APRIL 6-8

CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE MIDDLE WEST AND SOUTH

Oberlin College

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MAGNUM PROVENTUM ANNUS HIC ATTULIT

Eighty-four doctoral dissertations of classical interest are listed in the newest of the compilations of dissertation titles published by The H. W. Wilson Company.¹ Against the advice of some of our oldest and most revered subscribers, CLASSICAL WEEKLY herewith copies the titles of these opera scholastica of 1938, of which 50 have been accepted by departments of classical languages in 21 institutions (Boston, Catholic, Chicago, Columbia, Cornell, Duke, Harvard, Illinois, Iowa, Johns Hopkins, Michigan, Northwestern, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Princeton, St. Louis, Toronto, Vanderbilt, Washington and Yale). In eight institutions (American, Missouri, New York, North Carolina, Southern Baptist, Southern California, Union Theological, and Wisconsin) other departments contributed studies on classical topics.

The titles are classified here as nearly as possible according to the usual listings of CLASSICAL WEEKLY.

ANCIENT AUTHORS

Aristotle. HOWARD B. CARROLL, Boston College. Christopher Marlowe's Edward II according to the standards of Aristotle's Poetics.

..... FERDINAND E. CRANZ, Harvard University. Aristotelianism in mediaeval political theory: a study of the reception of the Politics.

Augustine. JOHN P. REDDING, Catholic University. The influence of St. Augustine on the doctrine of the Second Council of Orange concerning original sin.

..... SISTER M. BERNARD SCHIEMAN, Catholic University. The rare and late verbs in St. Augustine's De civitate Dei: a morphological and semasiological study (Reviewed, CLASSICAL WEEKLY 32.138, January 23, 1939).

¹ A volume deserving of far more careful editing, arrangement, and printing: Doctoral Dissertations Accepted by American Universities 1937-1938 (Number 5) compiled for the Association of Research Libraries, edited by Donald B. Gilchrist. H. W. Wilson Co., New York 1938 \$2

- Boethius.** HARRY G. REINMUTH, Northwestern University. Abstract terms in Notker's Boethius: a semantic and etymological study.
- Braulio.** CHARLES H. LYNCH, Catholic University. Saint Braulio, bishop of Saragossa (631-651): his life and writings.
- Cassiodorus.** FREDERIC BIETER, Catholic University. The syntax of the cases and prepositions in Cassiodorus' *Historia tripartita* (Reviewed, CLASSICAL WEEKLY 32.89-90, December 12, 1938).
- Cicero.** CHARLES ZANE KEIM, University of Pittsburgh. Lambinus and the Greek in the text of Cicero's Letters to Atticus.
- MARY N PORTER PACKER, Columbia University. Cicero's presentation of Epicurean ethics.
- Ctesias.** JOHNSTON A. BOWMAN, Northwestern University. Studies in Ctesias.
- Dares.** ISABELLE JOHNSON, Vanderbilt University. Index criticus verborum Daretis Phrygii (Reviewed, CLASSICAL WEEKLY 32.197-198, March 13, 1939).
- Dictys.** THOMAS C. HUTTON, Vanderbilt University. Index verborum of Dictys Cretensis.
- Hermannus Tornacensis.** JOHN J. JOLIN, Saint Louis University. A lexicographical and stylistic study of the De incarnatione Jesu Christi Domini Nostri and the De miraculis Sanctae Mariae Laudunensis of Hermannus Tornacensis.
- Hilary.** BROTHER D. THOMAS GIMBORN, Catholic University. The syntax of the simple cases in St. Hilary of Poitiers.
- Horace.** OSCAR E. NYBAKKEN, University of Iowa. An analytical study of Horace's ideas (Reviewed, CLASSICAL WEEKLY 31.169-170, March 21, 1938).
- Hugo.** BROTHER CHARLES H. BUTTIMER, Catholic University. Hugonis de Sancto Victore, Didascalion, de studio legendi, a critical text.
- John Kyriotes Geometres.** KOSTIS T. ARGOE, University of Wisconsin. John Kyriotes Geometres, a tenth-century Byzantine writer.
- Julianus Pomerius.** SISTER M. AGNES CECILE PRENDERGAST, Catholic University. The Latinity of the de vita contemplativa of Julianus Pomerius (Reviewed, CLASSICAL WEEKLY 32.211-212, March 20, 1939).
- Minucius Felix.** ADELAIDE D. SIMPSON, Columbia University. M. Minucii Felicis Octavius, prolegomena, text and critical notes (Reviewed, CLASSICAL WEEKLY 32.55-56, November 14, 1938).
- New Testament.** WILLIAM J. CROWDER, Southern Baptist. Christ's use of apocalyptic language in the Synoptic Gospels.
- HERSCHEL H. HOBBS, Southern Baptist. Did the author of the Fourth Gospel intentionally supplement the Synoptic Gospels?
- FRANCIS P. JONES, Union Theological Seminary. The sources of the material peculiar to Matthew.
- DONALD T. ROWLINGSON, Boston University. Research in the Synoptic Gospels since 1918.
- Old Testament.** PHILLIPP H. MERGLER, Princeton University. The polyglot text of the Arabic version of Hosea and its affinities.
- ANDREW PANYICK, Princeton University. A critical and comparative study of the old Latin texts of Ezekiel and the minor prophets.
- Origen.** ALBERT C. OUTLER, Yale University. Faith and reason in the theology of Origen.
- Ovid.** EDWIN S. LEONARD, University of Missouri. Golding's translation of Ovid's *Metamorphoses*.
- Peter Venerable.** JOHN J. HODNETT, Saint Louis University. A study of the Latinity of the Sermones and the Carmina of Peter Venerable, ninth abbot of Cluny.
- Petronius.** JOSEPH A. FOSTER, University of Pittsburgh. The Cena Trimalchionis of Petronius in the Codex traguriensis.
- Plato.** FRANK B. EVANS, Princeton University. The background of Romantic Platonism.
- Plautus.** CHARLES H. BUCK, JR., Johns Hopkins University. A chronology of the plays of Plautus.
- Seneca.** MARJORIE J. RIVENBURG, University of Pennsylvania. Fashionable life in Rome as portrayed by Seneca.
- ELIZABETH C. VAN BUSKIRK, Cornell University. Seneca's use of the historical *exemplum*.
- Terence.** BERNARD STAMBLER, Cornell University. Terence in Europe to the rise of vernacular drama.
- Thucydides.** JESSE L. ROSE, Duke University. The durative and aoristic tenses in Thucydides.
- Victor.** ALMA N. NOBLE, Ohio State University. Indices verborum omnium quae in Sexti Aurelii Victoris libro de Caesaribus et incerti auctoris epitoma de Caesaribus reperiuntur.
- Virgil.** GEORGE V. KIDDER, University of Chicago. The description of characters in Vergil's Aeneid.
- Anonymous. THEODORE H. ERCK, University of Illinois. Anonymi Byzantini *περί στρατηγικῆς*.

HISTORY. SOCIAL STUDIES

- BAILKEY, NELS M., University of Wisconsin. The rise and development of individualism in Sumerian civilization: a contribution to the history of education.
- BELL, MARY R., University of Chicago. Roman society from Commodus to Alexander Severus.
- BOWEN, CLAUD B., Southern Baptist. The attitude of the New Testament toward civil government.
- CHARLES, JOHN F., University of Chicago. Statutes of limitations at Athens (Reviewed, CLASSICAL WEEKLY 32.139, January 23, 1939).
- DE WITT, NORMAN J., Johns Hopkins University. The Romanization of Gaul.
- FLETCHER, WILLIAM G., Johns Hopkins University. Urbanization in the Roman provinces.
- HARDY, ROBERT S., University of Chicago. A history of the old Hittite kingdom.
- HYATT, JAMES P., Yale University. Studies in Neo-Babylonian documents.
- KEHOE, SISTER THERESA R., Boston College. The work of the nuns in education during the Middle Ages.
- KIRTLAND, LYNN, Princeton University. Nicias, his family and the tradition of his great wealth.
- MACKENDRICK, PAUL L., Harvard University. De gente Attica Eumolpidarum.
- MONKS, GEORGE R., University of Michigan. The office of count of the privy purse in the late Roman empire.
- ROBINSON, LAURA, Johns Hopkins University. Freedom of speech in the Roman republic.
- STARR, CHESTER G., Cornell University. The Roman imperial navy to the age of Diocletian.
- THEODORIDES, DEMETRIOS E., Boston University. Economic history of modern Hellas, 1832-1937.

RELIGION. PHILOSOPHY

- BECHTEL, KENNETH C., University of Chicago. The religious experience of the Corinthians in primitive Christian times.
- CALLAGHAN, SISTER HONORA, Boston College. Moral values in Caesar and Cicero.
- CAMERON, ALISTER, Columbia University. The Pythagorean background of the theory of recollection (Reviewed, CLASSICAL WEEKLY, 32.113, January 9, 1939).

GETTYS, JOSEPH M., New York University. The philosophy of life contained in the Fourth Gospel compared with the philosophies of Plato and Dewey.

LLOYD-RUSSELL, VINCENT, University of Southern California. The serpent as the prime symbol of immortality has its origin in the Semitic-Sumerian culture.

McKENNA, STEPHEN J., Catholic University. Paganism and pagan survivals in Spain up to the fall of the Visigothic kingdom.

MOGHADAM, MOHAMAD E., Princeton University. The Indo-European origins of the Iranian New Year festivals.

SAYRE, FARRAND, Johns Hopkins University. Diogenes of Sinope.

WALTON, FRANCIS R., Harvard University. *De dis Syriis apud Graecos cultis*.

LINGUISTICS. METRICS. GRAMMAR

AUSTIN, WILLIAM M., Princeton University. The prothetic vowel in Greek.

CAPLES, CORNELIUS M., University of Toronto. A new study of the genitive of description and the ablative of description.

COBBS, SUSAN P., University of Chicago. *Prolegomena to the Ars Grammatica* Tatvini.

CRAWFORD, FREDERICK S., Harvard University. *Quo modo Graeci vocales e et o designaverint*.

GOGGIN, MARY G., Yale University. Rhythm in the prose of Favorinus.

KELLER, RUTH M., University of Chicago. Neglected uses of *iste*.

PYLES, THOMAS, Johns Hopkins University. A history of the pronunciation of learned Latin loanwords and foreign words in English.

SCOTT, RALPH W., Columbia University. A study of the uses of the prepositions, *ab*, *apud* and *cum* in the *Formulae Marculfi*, the *Formulae Andecavenses*, the *Cartae Senonicae* and the *Lex Salica*.

WOODARD, CLEMENT M., University of North Carolina. Derivatives of *caballus* and *equus* in French and Provençal territory.

PALAEOGRAPHY. PAPYROLOGY. EPIGRAPHY

NEWBY, JESSIE D., University of Iowa. A numismatic commentary on the *Res Gestae* of Augustus (Reviewed, *CLASSICAL WEEKLY* 31.233, May 9, 1938).

NICKLES, HARRY G., University of Pennsylvania. *The Continuatio Theophanis*, book III, edited with critical notes and translation.

NIMS, CHARLES F., University of Chicago. University of Michigan demotic papyri: papyri from Philadelphia.

PEARL, ORASMUS M., University of Michigan. Fragments of tax rolls from Karanis.

LITERARY HISTORY. CRITICISM

HAMMER, WILLIAM, University of Chicago. Latin and German *encomia* of cities.

LA DRIERE, JAMES C., University of Michigan. *Sermoni propius*: a study of the Horatian theory of the epistle and of Dryden's allusion to it in the preface of *Religio laici*.

SCHARLEMANN, MARTIN H., Washington University. The influence of the social changes in Athens on the development of Greek tragedy.

WILCOX, STANLEY, Yale University. The destructive hypothetical syllogism in Greek logic and in Attic oratory.

ART. ARCHAEOLOGY

BROWN, FRANK E., Yale University. Pagan religious architecture of Dura-Europus.

CAEMMERER, H. PAUL, American University. The influence of classical art on the architecture of the United States.

CAMPBELL, LEROY A., Yale University. The development of the Mithraic cult picture.

GRACE, FREDERICK R., Harvard University. Archaic sculpture in Boeotia.

STARR, RICHARD F. S., Princeton University. A comparative study of the painted designs on the Harappan pottery of the Indus valley.

REVIEWS

Plato Today. By R. H. CROSSMAN. Pages vii, 311. Oxford University Press, New York 1939 \$2.50

A Laborite who was formerly tutor in philosophy and Fellow of New College gives a penetrating criticism of various institutions of our time. After discussing in detail the importance to our age of the political experience and theory of Greece, the historical background of Plato, the life and teaching of Socrates, Plato's life up to the death of Dionysius I, and Plato's "programme of political reform," Mr. Crossman recounts what the author of the *Republic*, were he to revisit the world today, would think of British democracy, American education, the New Deal, the family, Communism, and Nazism. There follow a chapter on *Why Plato Failed*, which includes an account of Plato's later years, and an Epilogue. The plan of the work and the author's skillful and restrained use of satire bring into focus the flaws of present institutions and the "lies," or propaganda, on which these institutions are based. "A democrat and a Socialist" (298), Mr. Crossman is as unsparing in his criticism of Britain and the United States as of Germany and Russia. He thinks that "the real menace of Fascism is due to the scarcity of democrats with a practical and realistic creed. Dictatorships . . . are imposed firstly because democratic institutions become unmanageable and awkward for the ruling interests, and secondly *because the common man does not find democracy worth defending*" (299).

"The democratic faith," according to Mr. Crossman, "is not tied to any political or social system. It regards all systems (including 'democracy') as instruments for the self-realization of human nature; and if representative institutions are shown to be no longer useful for that purpose, then the democrat must look elsewhere for other instruments and better institutions . . . Most men and all societies are naturally conservative: they try to deny change and to maintain ways of thought and action when they are no longer socially useful. For this reason human intellect is chiefly used to justify inertia, and to extol as knowledge what is already prejudice . . . Institutionalism is mirrored in the thought of many so-called Socialists. For the most part Socialist analysis has become scholastic" (303-307).

The author regards Plato's philosophy as "the most savage and the most profound attack upon Liberal ideas which history can show" (129). He overemphasizes the dogmatic aspect of Plato's teaching when he calls him "the systematic exponent of an authoritarian creed" (90), and when he speaks of "all dogmatic philosophies, such as Platonism" (295). Yet he is so fair-minded that he says: "I still find the Republic the greatest book on political philosophy which I have read" (292). The concluding words of the book are: "It is Socrates, not Plato, whom we need."

The proof-readers nodded (258-259) in the Chapter, Plato Looks at Nazism: "Above all, you should have retained your universities pure and intact from the noble lies which must be provided for the lower orders, and seen to it that there, at least, the spirit of pure research was preserved and strengthened by a resolution among you all to shrink at nothing in order to achieve power in the State."

As a criticism of contemporary institutions and attitudes, this book has high merit. Not only by its general plan, but also by its qualities of reasonableness, acumen, and lucidity, it shows what benefit may accrue to the critic of modern society from the study of Plato.

ALICE F. BRAUNLICH

GOUCHER COLLEGE

The Tebtunis Papyri, Volume III Part II. Edited by ARTHUR S. HUNT, J. GILBERT SMYLY and C. C. EDGAR. Pages xxiii, 345, 4 plates. University of California Press, Berkeley 1938 (University of California Publications. Graeco-Roman Archaeology, Volume IV)

Part II of this, the third and last, volume of The Tebtunis Papyri contains much more prosaic pieces than the royal ordinances, the official documents, petitions and contracts of Part I. There are documents dealing with the land survey (Nos. 826-834); tax receipts (835-843); taxation returns and accounts (844-883); private accounts (884-894); the petition first published as No. 778 republished with additional fragments (895); and minor fragments of all types (896-1093). These documents range in date from the middle of the third to the end of the second century B.C., with the vast majority falling in the second century.

If these papyri have not the *éclat* and historical importance of their immediate predecessors in this series, they do still offer us sidelights on many aspects of life in Ptolemaic Egypt. It will be possible here to note only a few of the more important and interesting of these.

No. 834 is an inventory of house property (no doubt drawn up for tax purposes) which, as far as it is preserved, records six one-story houses and one two-story house. The name of the town, which must have been quite large since it lay on both sides of "the great river,"

is lost; but the picture is no doubt typical of the towns and villages of the *χώρα*.

Nos. 844, 865, 887 and 997 illuminate from different points of view the workings of the oil monopoly. The first is an account of an oil factory in the Aphroditopolite nome (256 B.C.), listing the amount of sesame and croton received and the fluid oil produced each month. The rate of production was eleven metretae of oil per 32 artabae of sesame. "The government bought the sesame at the rate of 8 dr. per artaba, minus a tax of 2 dr., and sold the oil at 48 dr. per metretae (Rev. Laws, cols. 39-40), so that after deduction of wages and other expenses the profit must have been considerable" (line 18, note). The second, not much later in date and also from the Aphroditopolite nome, is an account of revenue from the sale of oil. The third (early second century) shows an "extensive use of foreign oil in the *χώρα*," which, together with the fact that the foreign oil is only one-third dearer than the domestic, indicates "that the government had given up the attempt to produce in Egypt all the oil required for domestic use" (887, introduction). The extensive use of foreign oil at this time is also seen in 997, a letter acknowledging receipt of oil: of seven metretae received during Phaophi 3 were sesame, 1 cneus, 2 "foreign," and 1 "Cretan."

Nos. 856, 1034 and 1035 are accounts of grain shipped to Alexandria (second century B.C.). Each consignment of grain is identified by the village of its origin, the officials responsible for its transport to the harbor (except in 856), and the boat on which it was loaded; each ship is identified by the name of its owner, its burden (only in 856), its captain and pilot. Such thoroughness is not again encountered until the fourth century A.D. (in Karanis papyri as yet unpublished). Some of the boats of the grain fleet belonged to the Queen, from whom they were rented by *ναυκλῆροι* (cf. Wilcken, *Archiv für Papyrusforschung* 5, 226). In some cases, at least, a policeman was placed on board to guard the shipment in transit. Receipts issued by ship captains for grain received on board for transportation to Alexandria were published in Part I as Nos. 823-825; other such receipts are PLille 21-24, PHibeh 98, 156 (third century B.C.) and PPetrie II.48 (second century B.C.).

From No. 860 we learn that the *δορεά* given to Sosibius by Philadelphus or Euergetes I was still called by his name a century later; No. 879 (190 B.C.?) brings first evidence of an Alexandrian tribe named after Berenice. No. 890 (second century B.C.) is an account of a bank in which the most interesting entries are those indicating that debts owed by one depositor to another were settled by transfer of credits on the books of the bank. In this account a silver drachma is variously estimated at 400, 390, 377½, 375 and 370 copper drachmae; "and it is noticeable that in one transaction one lot of silver is exchanged at the rate of

400 and another lot at 375." The editors would therefore seem to be correct in attributing these varying conversion rates to "differences in the quality and condition of the silver tetradrachms, not to any fall in the general rate of exchange" (890, introduction). While it is true that the debased silver coinage of the second century was taken at face value, the silver coins issued by the Ptolemies during the third century—coins "punchmarked or scratched with signs, which indicates that they were taken as bullion, not at face value"—"still remained in use alongside the debased coinage" (J. G. Milne, *Actes du V^e Congrès international de papyrologie*, 287, 289).

The papyri of this volume were found by Grenfell and Hunt in the cemetery at Tebtunis. They were old papers, cut and pasted together to make mummy cartonnage. This accounts for the mutilated condition of most of the papyri and for the semi-effaced condition of much of the writing. Papyrologists who recognize the amount of patient labor that these Tebtunis volumes represent and students generally who use their data will have abundant cause to regret that this volume contains the last important work of the late Arthur S. Hunt, and that it is also the last work but one of C. C. Edgar who died recently after completing a new volume of Zenon papyri, now in press.

NAPHTALI LEWIS

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

Die Echtheitsfrage des vierten Buches der frontinischen Strategemata. By GERHARD BENDZ. Pages xv, 272. C. W. K. Gleerup, Lund 1938 (Lunds Universitets Årsskrift. N. F. 1. 34. 4) 8 Kroner

The question of the authenticity of the fourth book of Frontinus' *Strategemata* was first raised by Wachsmuth in 1860, and the problem has remained unsettled to the present day. Although the genuineness of the book has been attacked by a number of scholars, students of the language think it should never have been doubted. In other words, it is impossible to reach a decision on this subject by means of Higher Criticism, and only studies impersonal enough to be called scientific can be of service.

The last discussion written before that of Bendz was by Helen Margaret Connor, *A Study of the Syntax of the Strategemata of Frontinus*, a Cornell University dissertation of 1921. She dealt with the question of authenticity only in an appendix of a dozen pages. Consequently, while her discussion is quite adequate to refute the Doubters, it does not carry the impressive conviction of Bendz' work. His study is much wider than a bare consideration of the genuineness; it is also practically a commentarial essay on the *Strategemata*, especially interesting on the subject of sources for anyone who is not already disillusioned about ancient historical materials.

Bendz feels that the authenticity of the fourth book was rashly questioned, and he presents a reconsideration of the problem from every angle, coming to the conclusion that the fourth book is by Frontinus. He takes up the problem under the headings of subject-matter, sources, language, and general solution of the problem. His particular contribution, aside from a fuller examination of most points than they have received from other scholars, is a thorough study of the sentence rhythm.

The nature of the disturbing elements which first aroused the Higher Critics can be briefly demonstrated. First of all, in the Preface to Book I, Frontinus declares that he will present his material in three books and makes no mention of a fourth; but there are good precedents for an author's subsequent publication of an additional book. Then the phrase at the beginning of the fourth book has caused trouble: in qua et ipse ordinem per species servare conabor. For it has been thought either that the forger made a clumsy error in his use of the phrase "et ipse" and unwittingly said that he, as well as Frontinus, would use this method, or that the author of the book never intended it to be a forgery and that it received Frontinus' name by some accident. Bendz regards the "et ipse" as the greatest stumbling-block to belief in authenticity; and he explains it away by saying that Frontinus claimed that, although there were other authors on this subject, even he would undertake to treat it in the same fashion. There is no reason to insist that the ancients be so logical in their use of language as we; and Bendz also cites similar expressions from other authors and proves that this meaning seems to be one of the *τόποι* of prefatory technique.

Once the authenticity of a work has been doubted, it is almost impossible to remove the stigma completely, for scholars will react to the arguments according to their training or inclination; and the treatment of a problem like this calls for impartiality such as very few persons possess. There is thus the danger that, as the nineteenth century was the Era of Doubt, so ours may become the Era of Acceptance. Bendz has admirably exposed the game of doubting authenticity as it was played by the critics of the past century. There were in it some elements of intellectual dishonesty, as in the occasional suppression of evidence damaging to one's argument. It is on this point that the readers of CLASSICAL WEEKLY will profit from Bendz' work. While it is not likely that many of them will be greatly concerned about the genuineness of the book, they can benefit from a study of Bendz' method, which is moderate and scientific. It is also important that only by impartial procedure such as his can we detect the existence of real forgeries, since most modern scholars tend to believe in authenticity too easily.

It seems to your reviewer that neither Bendz nor other scholars interested in matters of authenticity lay sufficient emphasis upon the force of palaeographical

arguments. Those who doubt the genuineness or authorship of various works do not usually realize that there falls upon them the burden of proving how it could be palaeographically possible for such works to be generally attached to our manuscripts. That is, if a work comes down to us in a manuscript tradition which clearly shows that this work was not generally copied conjointly with other works of the same author, it is easy enough to see how it could be falsely ascribed simply by someone's inserting the name of an author. But when the work whose authenticity is doubted comes to us joined with other works of the same author, or when it is actually part of a longer work, then the Doubters are asking us to believe something far more serious. They are declaring that in such a case the forger or foolish scribe actually did his nefarious deed upon the manuscript which became the archetype of ours. It is possible that such an event may have occurred in one or two instances, but even in those instances the burden of proof rests upon the Doubters to demonstrate that it did occur. Otherwise we must believe the ascriptions of the manuscripts.

WALTER ALLEN, JR.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Aphrodite auf griechischen Münzen. By MAX BERNHART. Pages 69, 9 plates. Kress & Hornung, Munich 1935

In the foreword to this study (3) Dr. Bernhart states that he hopes, as a numismatist, to be of service to archaeologists by collecting all the available representations of Aphrodite to be found on Greek coins. His work, as he admits, is to be an enlargement of J. J. Bernoulli's published in 1873. It contains about ten times as much as the older work. The denial of any attempt at historical, chronological, mythological or religious research is so explicit that the reader believes that the ensuing pages will at least be numismatically perfect. Unfortunately this is not the case and the volume must be regarded as a work for the dilettante rather than for the scholar.

The apparatus of the book is so incomplete that easy reference to its contents is impossible. A table of contents is lacking, and the reader is forced to thumb through page after page to find any one of the twenty-one topical divisions into which the 349 cited coins have been arranged. A table of abbreviations has also been omitted, which makes the bibliographical references to each coin a complete puzzle to the numismatically uninitiated. It is certainly too much to expect that an average reader should know that Kl. M. is *Kleinasiatische Münzen*. The general lack of foresight which distinguishes the book is also to be seen in the calm assumption that we all have at our fingertips the dates of such people as Salonina, Maximinus I, and Orbinia, since the coins of these and other rela-

tively obscure personages are recorded without indication of the chronological limits.

The pertinent coins have been divided into iconographically related groups which are further subdivided geographically. This method is excellent for the task. Section I (6-14) is entitled "archaic cult statues" and consists of 44 coins fully described and with a table of bibliography and provenience for each. This bibliography is, I presume, meant to be exhaustive, but in several test cases which I picked at random throughout the book it proved otherwise.

After these xoana a main division entitled "A, the clothed Aphrodite" (14-27) is divided into Sections II to V. The first presents coins showing Aphrodite in the Attic chiton, nos. 45-116. Here it is to be noticed that the goddess on no. 53 holds a spear in her right hand and not her garment, and that nos. 94 and 95 clearly belong to Section III which is devoted to Aphrodite Nicephorus and contains nos. 117-129. Section IV shows Aphrodite with the dove in nos. 130-133. Section V consists of coins 134-160 with the seated Aphrodite. It is surprising to find here, in a division devoted to the clothed goddess, no. 159 with a half-nude figure. This type really belongs to Division B, the half-nude goddess, nos. 161-222 (27-36). Here are found Section VI, the Melic Aphrodite, nos. 161-163, in which appears, on coin 161, a fully clothed goddess; Section VII, Aphrodite with the shield of Acrocorinth, nos. 164-192, in which it should be noted, for example, that the bibliography of no. 165 is incorrect and actually belongs to an autonomous coin cited in Imhoof-Gardner, *A Numismatic Commentary to Pausanias*, plate G, 121, and not to a coin of Hadrian; also in Section VII is a division of Aphrodite holding a shield on a column, nos. 193-194; Section VIII shows Aphrodite with a mirror, nos. 195-200, where again the fully clothed type of coin 195 seems to be out of place; Section IX has Aphrodite with both hands to her hair, a common pose in statuary, nos. 201-203; Section X, Aphrodite holding her drape at the waist, nos. 204-222. A short paragraph labeled *Blutzeit* follows Division B and is startling in its manifestly incorrect implication that all which has come before is archaic or early classical.

Division C, the nude Aphrodite, occupies the remainder of the text (36-56). Section XI has nos. 223-228 and is concerned with the Cnidian Aphrodite. Coin 228 paradoxically shows a clothed figure. Section XII, the Venus pudica type, nos. 229-269, demonstrates in no. 267 the slipshod bibliographical treatment since neither the obvious British Museum reference for the coin is given nor its first publication in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, New Series, vi 123 # 1. Section XIII, Aphrodite Anadyomene, nos. 270-292, is followed by Section XIV, Aphrodite with a sword, nos. 294-299; Section XV, the crouching Aphrodite, nos. 299a-310; Section

XVI, Aphrodite removing her sandal (as on the Nike Parapet at Athens); Section XVII, the judgment of Paris, nos. 314-317, which from the more frequent appearance of the goddess clothed ought to have been placed in Division B; Section XVIII, Aphrodite riding an animal, nos. 319-332, wherein the plate number VIII has been omitted on no. 322; Section XIX, Aphrodite Urania, nos. 333-336; Section XX, Aphrodite as Astarte, Nemesis, etc., nos. 337-343, where no. 342 is incorrectly equated with B. M. C. # 133. It should read B. M. C. # 134. Finally comes Section XXI, Aphrodite with other divinities, nos. 344-349.

An Uebersicht of accurately assembled material containing information of otherwise undiscussed types (another weak feature of a book which is intended to list all available material in handy form, but instead tucks it away in notes) occupies pages 57-65. A misprint (65) *s.v.* Aphrodisias Cariae where *Bronze* appears for *Bronze* is to be noted. Pages 66-68 contain an index of the coins which appear in the plates. A short and incomplete bibliography (69) and the nine admirable plates follow. It is unfortunate that a pleasant arrangement has triumphed over a practical one and the numbers of the coins do not run consecutively.

DONALD F. BROWN

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

Jericho's Judgment, The Fascinating Story of Modern Archaeology. By WALTER J. BEASLEY. Pages 192, illustrated. Marshall, Morgan & Scott,¹ London (1938)

This volume is a contribution to the Fundamentalistic literature of those who believe that the Bible is useless for religious purposes unless it is in every detail inerrant. The book is simply and cleverly written. Each chapter purports to be a letter written to a friend who is a theological student working under professors who believe in the higher criticism. When the author wishes to demolish a particular critical theory, he represents the student as writing him a letter setting forth what his professors teach or what Peak's commentary says. The major part of the book is confined to an exposition of the confirmation of the early chapters of the Book of Joshua by Garstang's excavations at Jericho. The excavator found that the walls fell outward, probably because of an earthquake, that at one point a house had been built on the wall, which was presumably that of Rahab, the harlot, a character in whose vindication Mr. Beasley is particularly interested. The fact that the city and its stores of grain (charred remnants of which were found) were burned completely so that a deep bed of ashes was left is taken as proof of the Biblical statement that the city was subject to God's curse and that the Hebrews executed it. This occurred about 1400,

according to Garstang and Beasley. The Habiri of the El-Amarna tablets were Hebrews. The Exodus had occurred about 1440 under Amenophis II; the conquest of Palestine was complete about 1377. Such is Beasley's reconstruction which, he thinks, proves the accuracy of the Bible in every detail. He ignores the fact that, if this reconstruction is correct, the accuracy of the first chapter of Exodus which, as scholars have long agreed, makes Ramses II (1292-1225 B.C.) the oppressor of the Hebrews, is impugned. Beasley finds evidence of the truth of the Bible in the fact that the seventh chapter of Joshua records a defeat of the Hebrews who attempted to capture the city of Ai: ordinary men do not tell of their defeats. He is silent as to the fact that chapter eight records the successful capture of Ai and that the excavation of Ai in 1934 and 1935 by Madame Marquet-Krause demonstrated that Ai, the history of which began about 3000 B.C., was destroyed about 2000 B.C., 600 years before his date for the fall of Jericho, and has never been rebuilt since.

The fact is the dogma of the verbal inspiration of the Bible, with its corollary *falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus*, does the Bible great disservice. It is true that Biblical critics have at times made rash statements and have put forth hypotheses which were afterward disproved, but the same is true to an equal, if not a greater degree, of such writers as Beasley. An anthology of the exploded vindications of Fundamentalists would be both instructive and amusing. We can only hope to discover the real course of the history of which the early Biblical narratives speak by reverently and patiently combining the results both of criticism and of archaeological investigation. Meantime men of real faith refuse to believe that "Holy men of God" were not "moved by the Holy Ghost," even if they were not gifted, without the aid of reference books, to write with absolutely perfect accuracy of events long past. This is a feat that no one elsewhere in the world has ever been able to accomplish. It is the quality of their religious and ethical insight that measures and attests their inspiration. The confusion of Bethel with Ai, by such a man, in no way detracts from that.

GEORGE A. BARTON

COCONUT GROVE, FLORIDA

Das alte Germanien: die Nachrichten der griechischen und römischen Schriftsteller. By WILHELM CAPELLE. Pages 521, 31 plates, 2 maps. Jena 1937

Although in outward appearance a 'popular' treatment of the subject and—unfortunately for non-Germans—printed in black letter, this book compels a considerable respect on increasing acquaintance. For the most part, its author has contented himself with giving us the actual sources—in translation, of course—rather than attempting to present a coherent picture, with the inevitable personal interpretations which such

¹Obtainable in America from Zondervan Publishing House, 315 Franklin Street, Grand Rapids, Michigan, at \$1.40.

a re-working involves. The classical sources for Germanic history between 300 B.C. and 400 A.D. seem to have been assembled with substantial completeness.

To the slight extent that the author allows a personal element to enter his work, he exhibits a wholly natural and wholly proper warmth of sympathy for the ancient nation from which the Germans of later times are descended, but the work seems commendably free from the sort of overstrained nationalism in which German scholars of this decade must find it easy to indulge. Meanwhile, readers who share in the Anglo-Saxon tradition may be moved to remember that they also have an interest in the Germanic nations of antiquity.

A carefully compiled index adds to the serviceability of the book.

J. A. KERNS

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

Sophocles and Aretê. By JOHN A. MOORE. Pages xii, 78. Harvard University Press, Cambridge 1938 \$1.25

This Harvard Phi Beta Kappa essay contains an attempt to interpret the essential meaning of Sophoclean tragedy which all lovers of Sophocles will hail with delight. Denying *Schuldfrage* or 'fatalism' to be relevant to the true significance of the Sophoclean play, the author holds that the "mystery of aretê" as conceived by the poet constitutes the "lifeblood of his plays." And herein he is entirely right. There are the aretê of Ajax, whose suicide is a "sacrifice to his ideal of himself," the aretê of Antigone, of Electra, and of Deianira herself, the aretê of the sorely tried Oedipus, who will have the truth, the aretê of Neoptolemus, who would not be guilty of treachery even if it were to his own interest. Through the portrayal of these heroic characters Sophocles affirmed his faith in man. Brushing aside the sophistries of the new teachers, who caused Euripides to despair of the very existence of aretê, Sophocles proclaims that aretê is no product of convention, but is founded in the very nature of man. The Sophoclean hero may be defeated by the tyranny of the world or the incomprehensible edicts of heaven, but even in defeat the final victory is his.

An especially good feature of the book is its justification of the second part of the Ajax (75).

Mr. Moore begins his essay on what he terms the "quietness" of Sophocles, by which he means the serene calm which is the concomitant of the certitude of faith, the same quality which informs the art of Pheidias. In the next two chapters, devoted to the Sophists and Euripides, he shows how the old aristocratic ideal of aretê was losing its hold in a rapidly changing world. The last chapter vindicates Sophocles against Gilbert Murray's charges of "bluntness of moral imagination" and "conventional idealism." Here the author is at his best and, although we may regret that he ignores the

Peloponnesian War and the Athenian plague as prime factors in the breakdown of Hellenic morale, we are grateful for the freshness of his approach and for his unerring instinct for what constitutes poetry.

N. P. VLACHOS

TEMPLE UNIVERSITY

ABSTRACTS OF ARTICLES

ANCIENT AUTHORS

Horace. P. COLMANT. *Horace, Ode I, 3.* As commonly, Horace adapts his style to the character of his addressee, writing tenderly of the sensitive Vergil. The poet employs a rhetorical scheme but avoids banality by the tasteful use of his erudition; his wrath against navigation is provoked by concern for Vergil. The author concludes with several observations concerning specific effects wrought by invocations, style, vocabulary and meter.
EC 8 (1939) 87-90 (Pratt)

Juvenal. L. R. PALMER, S. G. OWEN and D'ARCY W. THOMPSON. *Glanis and Juvenal V. 104.* Substitution of *glanis* for *glacie* in Juvenal 5.104, according to Palmer CRev 52 (1938) 56-57, removes the material and syntactical difficulties of the passage. *Tiberinus*, the disputed fish name, is then supported by a substantive, so that it would seem that the cliens dined on a local variety of the cat-fish family. Palmer now acknowledges that both he and H. J. Rose, Harvard Studies 47 (1936) 11, were anticipated by H. W. Garrod, CRev 25 (1911) 240ff., in emending *glacie* to *glanis*.

Owen dismisses *glanis* as an interesting conjecture and quotes Pliny N. H. 32.142 to support his claim that it was a salt-water fish. He denies that γλάνεις, which Pausanias says were found in the rivers Hermus and Maeander, can safely be inferred to have ascended the Tiber and the Roman sewer. Scholia and glosses indicate that *Tiberinus* refers to the spotted *lupus*, a coarser variety than the unspotted. *Glacie* is an inter-linear gloss explaining *aspersus maculis* and should be replaced by *manet*. Repetition of the verb is in Juvenal's manner. Thompson, discussing it on ichthyological grounds, concludes that *glanis* is a fresh-water fish never seen or said to have been seen in Italy; Palmer's reading is impossible. He suggests that the phrase *glacie aspersus maculis* comes from another place and perhaps describes a vegetable.
CRev 52 (1938) 115-119 (Panetta)

Livy. J. BAYET. *Tite-Live et la précolonisation romaine.* Livy I 27.9, referring to the time of Tullus Hostilius, states: *magna pars Fidenatum, ut qui coloni cdditi Romanis essent, latine sciebant.* This is puzzling, because the foundation of Roman colonies (i.e. "Latin" or "maritime" colonies, strictly speaking) can hardly antedate 335 B.C. Ancient historians, however, give evidence for very early "precolonizations," accomplished by seizure of women, by endosmosis, by interchange of population. Livy I 27.9 implies a "precolonization" at Fidenae, imperfectly understood by the historian. B. rejects two emendations of the passage.
RPh 12 (1938) 97-119 (MacLaren)

A. BOURGERY. *Tite-Live et le passage des Alpes par Hannibal.* To resolve the difficulties in Livy's account of Hannibal's Alpine route B. proposes the following hypothesis. Livy has taken, from different sources, three accounts of the beginning of Hannibal's

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march after the crossing of the Rhone. This material has been mistakenly strung end to end by the historian. Consequently, what appears as a continuous story of the march is actually a blending of three parallel accounts of the beginning of the march. The three ostensibly continuous sections in Livy are: 1) XXI 31, 1-8; 2) *sedatis Hannibal certaminibus Allobrogum . . . agri tendit in Tricorios*, ib. 9; 3) *haud usque impedita via*, ib. 9 through 32, 8 — Polybius and Livy imply, to B., that Hannibal's route was up the Rhone to the *Insula*, thence along the Isère to the Arc, and thence through the Maurienne.

RPh 12 (1938) 120-132

(MacLaren)

Plato. ALLAN H. GILBERT. *Did Plato Banish the Poets or the Critics?* The restrictions placed upon the poets (in the Republic and Laws) represent an ironic protest by Plato against the contemporary Athenian conception of poetry as primarily didactic—against "the common Athenian view that the poets are writers of textbooks." Plato recognized inspiration as the soul of poetry (Phaedrus 245a, Laws 4.719c), and the poet as a creator but one who does not always understand the process by which he works; in a mundane society his wisdom is not of the highest order (Phaedrus 248d-e). Poetry, then, must be considered in a purely aesthetic spirit. It is not unlikely that in objecting to current false conceptions of the poet's rôle Plato had prepared the way for Aristotle's aesthetic treatment in the Poetics.

SPhNC 36 (1939) 1-19

(Spaeth)

Plautus. P. J. ENK. *Quelques observations sur la manière dont Plaute s'est comporté envers ses originaux.* There are only three examples of contamination in Plautus: 1) Stich., act V (419-435 are a preparatory insertion composed by Plautus); 2) Pseud. act I, scene 3; 3) Mil. Glor. 813-869 (535 is an original preparatory insertion). Epid. 651-665 is original with Plautus, and has been inserted to replace a suppressed scene; Jachmann is unjustified in criticizing these verses as obscure, repetitious and inconsistent. E. defends Rud. 1358 against Drexler's charge of inconsistency.

RPh 12 (1938) 289-294

(MacLaren)

LITERARY HISTORY. CRITICISM

SAINT-DENIS, E. DE. *La théorie cicéronienne de la participation cux affaires publiques.* In De Republica the thesis that the citizen should take part in politics is maintained categorically by Cicero, whose positiveness exceeds that of Plato, Aristotle, Dicaearchus and the Stoics. In De Officiis Cicero compromises and admits that the life of contemplation is sometimes justified. Cicero is attempting to defend, in De Republica, his political activities of 59-54. In De Officiis, he is seeking to excuse his later retirement. In each treatise he draws, from his own *personal* conduct, conclusions supposedly of *general* and *permanent* validity. Understood thus, these treatises gain in vitality what they lose in gravity.

RPh 12 (1938) 193-215

(MacLaren)

LINGUISTICS. GRAMMAR

ALESSIO, GIOVANNI. *Zoonymata.* The author proposes etymologies for three Latin words not satisfactorily explained by Ernout-Meillet, Walde or others: *salpuga* = *σαλῆπυγος, **pustellio* (*stellio* + *pustella*), *camura* = κάμυρ.

RFIC 16 (1938) 152-162

(Latimer)

COLLART, J. *Palémon et l'Ars Grammatica.* A papyrus fragment, published by H. J. M. Milne, Catalogue of the Literary Papyri in the British Museum (1927) 153-154,

no. 184, is attributed by Milne to Palaemon, an attribution which C. supports. C. discusses Palaemon's position among Roman grammarians.

RPh 12 (1938) 228-238

(MacLaren)

JURET, A. *Reflexions sur le style indirect libre.* In the normal indirect style there is explicit or implicit subordination to a verb of enunciation or of thought, with the subordination marked by a linguistic means: relative, conjunction, intonation. Where this means is lacking, the indirect discourse is called independent. J. disagrees with Bayet, who refuses to admit the construction of independent indirect discourse in cases where the verb is subjunctive or infinitive.

RPh 12 (1938) 163-167

(MacLaren)

LAURAND, L. *L'accent grec et latin.* A discussion, with extensive bibliography, of the controversy regarding pitch and stress accent in Greek and Latin.

RPh 12 (1938) 133-148

(MacLaren)

Remarques sur quelques questions de grammaire latine. Material supplementary to Manuel des études grecques et latines, fasc. 6.

EC 8 (1939) 3-14

(Pratt)

HISTORY. SOCIAL STUDIES

BÉQUIGNON, Y. *Corcyre et le chameau.* Objections to view of Bayard REG 50 (1937) 459-463 that Phaeacia was Corcyra.

REA 40 (1938) 235-240

(Pratt)

GERNET, L. *Les dix archontes de 481.* Aristotle Ath. Pol. XIII 2 states that after the overthrow of Damasius (481) the Athenians "decided, because of dissensions, to choose ten archons: five eupatrids, three agroikoi, two demiourgoi, and they governed during the year which followed Damasius." G. argues against the credibility of this statement, and doubts the historicity of the event.

RPh 12 (1938) 216-227

(MacLaren)

EPIGRAPHY

BLOCH, ERBERTO. *Inedita Ostiensia I.* Three unpublished inscriptions pertain to the Ostian collegium vinariorum importatorum negotiantium; the dedicant of the first was L. Caecilius Aemilianus, onetime decurio and duovir of Aelia Uluzibira, an African city not previously known.

Epigraphica 1 (1939) 37-40

(J. J.)

CALDERINI, ARISTIDE. *Nuove iscrizioni cristiane milanesi del Cimitero di Caio.* Six inscriptions and three fragments from a Christian cemetery in Milan. Of one, in limping hexameters and syntax, about half is broken away at the left: a challenge to the emendator.

Epigraphica 1 (1939) 41-46

(J. J.)

MONTEVECCHI, LIANA. *Catalogo dei codici epigrafici delle biblioteche milanesi.* Lists 53 mss in three Milan libraries containing copied inscriptions.

Epigraphica 1 (1939) 53-79

(J. J.)

Lettera inedita di Ciriaco d'Ancona. In an unpublished letter of Cyriacus in the Ospeda'e Maggiore in Milan are transcribed two Latin inscriptions, CIL 5.6347, 6348.

Epigraphica 1 (1939) 80-82

(J. J.)

MORINI, TERESA. *L'Anonimo Lodigiano è Ottaviano Vignati?* (Nota al cod. Braid. AH. XI. 5). Recognizes as the anonymous author of this sixteenth-century collection of Milanese antiquities Ottaviano Vignati of Lodi, who dictated the first 497 pages to two alternating amanuenses and corrected these and added 32 pages in his own hand.

Epigraphica 1 (1939) 47-52

(J. J.)

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Compiled from the American, British, French and German weekly, and Italian monthly, bibliographical publications, and from books received at the editorial offices. Prices have not been confirmed.

Those who have not written for *CLASSICAL WEEKLY* and who wish to submit sample reviews are urged to choose books from this list.

PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY

BUTTLER, W. Der Donauländische und der westliche Kulturkreis der jüngeren Steinzeit. Pages 108, 24 plates, ill., 5 maps. De Gruyter, Berlin and Leipzig 1938 (Handbuch der Urgeschichte Deutschlands, 2) 5.80 M.

KELLER-TARNUZZER, KARL. Jahresbericht der schweizerischen Gesellschaft für Urgeschichte (Société suisse de préhistoire). Pages iv, 144, 8 plates. Huber, Frauenfeld 1939 10 fr.

SPROCKHOFF, E. Die nordische Megalithkultur. Pages 160, 66 plates, ill., 6 maps. De Gruyter, Berlin and Leipzig 1938 (Handbuch der Urgeschichte Deutschlands, 3) 7.20 M.

ARCHAEOLOGY, WESTERN ASIA

ARIK, R. O. Les fouilles d'Alaca Hoyuk, entreprises par la société d'Histoire turque. Rapport préliminaire sur les travaux en 1935. Pages 119, ccc; 8 plates in color, figures, plans and maps. Geuthner, Paris 1939 (Publ. soc. Hist. turque, Series 5 no. 1) 435 fr.

BARROIS, A. G. Manuel d'archéologie biblique. I: Faits d'habitat et activité de producteur. Pages viii, 521, 199 figures, 1 map. Picard, Paris 1939 (Manuels d'archéologie et d'histoire de l'art) 85 fr.

GUY, P. L. O. and R. M. ENGBERG. The Megiddo Tombs. Pages 248, 206 ill. Chicago University Press, Chicago 1939 (University of Chicago, Oriental Institute Publications, 33)

MACKAY, E. J. H. and others. Further Excavations at Mohenjo-daro: being an official account of archaeological excavations carried out by the Government of India between 1927 and 1931. Two volumes; pages 734, 146 plates. Probsthain, London 1939

CLASSICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

BLOCH, HERBERT. I bolli laterizi e la storia edilizia romana. Contributi all'archeologia e alla storia romana, 3. Pages 193-353, figures 31-45, plate C. Colombo, Rome 1939 (Separately printed from *Bullettino della commissione archeologica comunale* 66 (1938) 61-221).

Parts 1 and 2 were reviewed by R. T. Ohl in *CW* 32.151-2.

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